

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Again, Mr. Speaker, I would urge that the people join with us on this vote.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time that this body has addressed the issue of repealing or making permanent the death tax. In the 106th Congress, on a bipartisan basis, with 279 votes in favor, this body voted in favor of permanently eliminating the death tax. And the other body, also on a bipartisan basis, they, too, voted to permanently eliminate the death tax, but President Clinton vetoed that bill.

□ 1230

In the 107th Congress, again on a bipartisan basis, the House voted to eliminate the death tax permanently. Unfortunately, in the reconciliation of trying to put the differences between the two Houses together, we put the date of the 2011 when that would expire.

In the last Congress, once again the House addressed this issue and voted to permanently eliminate this death tax.

The bill that we will address when we pass this rule is exactly the same as the bill that we passed on a bipartisan basis in the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the rule and the underlying bill.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 202 OFFERED BY REP. MCGOVERN

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amendment made in order under the first section of this resolution shall be modified by adding at the end the following new section:

SECTION ____ TRANSFERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress hereby finds that—

(1) permanent repeal of the estate tax will cost \$290 billion over the 10-year budget window,

(2) this \$290 billion understates the long-term cost of repeal—in the last year of the budget window repeal of the estate tax will cost \$70 billion,

(3) in the next decade, the cost of repealing the estate tax together with the increased interest cost to the United States would be substantially above \$1 trillion,

(4) the enormous cost of repealing the estate tax would only benefit the wealthiest 0.3 percent of all families in the United States,

(5) permanent repeal of the estate tax would result in a substantial reduction in income tax receipts, and could result in lower receipts in the Social Security Trust Funds because of that tax avoidance,

(6) the provisions of this Act would prevent the reduction in Social Security receipts that could result from permanent repeal and it would preserve funds necessary to meet

commitments made to the Social Security system or other programs,

(7) the provisions of this Act provide immediate and substantial estate tax relief, exempting 99.7 percent of all estates from the estate tax,

(8) the United States is faced with many other fiscal challenges, including the requirement to meet the commitments made through the Social Security system, and

(9) the amounts saved by enacting this Act as compared to permanent repeal—

(A) in the long run on an annual basis would equal the current costs of the operations in Iraq,

(B) could be used for improvements in veterans benefits, and

(C) would close half of the shortfall faced by the Social Security system.

(b) TRANSFERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY.—Section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(o) For purposes of ensuring that amounts are available to meet the commitments of the Social Security system, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, transfer from the general fund in the Treasury to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the savings from the enactment of the Certain and Immediate Estate Tax Relief Act of 2005 as compared to the permanent repeal of the estate tax by the bill H.R. 8 (as introduced in the 109th Congress) as follows:

“(1) For fiscal years 2010–2015, the transfers in each year shall total for each fiscal year specified in the following table, the amount specified in connection with such fiscal year, as follows:

“Fiscal year:	Amount Transferred:
2010	\$6.1 billion
2011	\$35.4 billion
2012	\$39.4 billion
2013	\$42.7 billion
2014	\$47.9 billion
2015	\$50.5 billion.

“(2) For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, the transfers in each year shall total the amount the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be the savings from the enactment of such Act as compared to such permanent repeal of the estate tax.”.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1338

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 1 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX, proceedings will now resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 1463, by the yeas and nays;

motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 787, by the yeas and nays;

ordering the previous question on House Resolution 202, by the yeas and nays;

adoption of House Resolution 202, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

JUSTIN W. WILLIAMS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1463.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1463, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]
YEAS—427

Abercrombie	Bono	Chandler
Ackerman	Boozman	Chocola
Aderholt	Boren	Clay
Akin	Boswell	Cleaver
Alexander	Boucher	Clyburn
Allen	Boustany	Coble
Andrews	Boyd	Cole (OK)
Baca	Bradley (NH)	Conaway
Bachus	Brady (PA)	Conyers
Baker	Brady (TX)	Cooper
Baldwin	Brown (OH)	Costa
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Costello
Barrow	Brown, Corrine	Cox
Bartlett (MD)	Brown-Waite,	Cramer
Barton (TX)	Ginny	Crenshaw
Bass	Burgess	Crowley
Bean	Burton (IN)	Cubin
Beauprez	Butterfield	Cuellar
Becerra	Buyer	Culberson
Berkley	Calvert	Cummings
Berman	Camp	Cunningham
Berry	Cannon	Davis (AL)
Biggert	Cantor	Davis (CA)
Bilirakis	Capito	Davis (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Davis (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Davis (KY)
Bishop (UT)	Cardin	Davis, Jo Ann
Blackburn	Cardoza	Davis, Tom
Blumenauer	Carnahan	Deal (GA)
Blunt	Carson	DeFazio
Boehlert	Carter	DeGette
Boehner	Case	DeLaunt
Bonilla	Castle	DeLauro
Bonner	Chabot	DeLay